IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 17 as follows:

In the conventional piezoelectric actuator shown in Fig. 21, the actuator base 10 and the hinge plate 14 are electrically insulated from the piezoelectric elements 12, and the electrode members 16 and 18 are provided between the actuator base 10 and the hinge plate 14 so as to input voltage to the piezoelectric elements 12. As described above, size of magnetic disk units are made smaller, so the piezoelectric actuator must be smaller and lighter. Mechanical characteristics of the piezoelectric actuator ~~depends~~ depend on its mass. If mass of the piezoelectric actuator is great, the carriage arm vibrates and badly influences the characteristics. Further, number of parts of the piezoelectric actuator must be reduced so as to reduce the manufacturing cost.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 15 as follows:

Details of the piezoelectric actuator 40 ~~is shown~~ are shown in Figs. 2A-3B. Fig. 2A is a plan view showing a state, in which the piezoelectric elements 12 are attached to an actuator base 10, which acts as a fixed member, with a first electrode member 16; Fig. 2B is a side view of the same state. Fig. 3A is a plan view showing a state, in which a hinge plate 14, which acts as a movable member, is further provided on the piezoelectric elements 12 shown in Figs. 2A and 2B; Fig. 3B is a side view of the same state. As shown in Figs. 2A-3B, the piezoelectric actuator 40 of the present embodiment includes: the actuator base

10; the first electrode member 16; the piezoelectric elements 12; and the hinge plate 14. Unlike the conventional piezoelectric actuator, the piezoelectric actuator 40 has no second electrode member 18 (see Fig. 21). Namely, in the piezoelectric actuator 40, only the first electrode 16 is provided between the actuator base 10 and the piezoelectric elements 12.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 11 as follows:

As shown in Fig. 2A, the first electrode member 16 is broader than the piezoelectric elements 12. Namely, the first electrode member 16 is slightly extended outward from edges of the piezoelectric elements 12. Gold layers are formed on upper faces and lower faces of the piezoelectric elements 12 as electrodes. In the present embodiment, ~~thickness~~ thicknesses of the gold electrodes are about 0.4 μm. Since the electrodes of the piezoelectric elements 12 are connected to cables by a proper manner, e.g., wire bonding, preferred thickness of the electrodes are 0.2 μm or more. By mounting the piezoelectric elements 12 on the first electrode member 16, the piezoelectric elements 12 can be electrically connected to the first electrode member 16. Note that, in Fig. 2A, arrows show polarizing directions of the piezoelectric elements 12 or directions of the shear stress in the piezoelectric elements 12. Since the piezoelectric elements 12, whose polarizing directions are mutually different, are mounted and fixed to the first electrode member 16, the head suspension 20 can be moved or turned, in a plane, in the right-left directions by the piezoelectric-deformation of the piezoelectric elements 12.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 1 as follows:

Fig. 9 is a side view of the magnetic head assembly, in which the piezoelectric actuator 40 is attached to the head suspension 20; Fig. 10A is a plan view of another magnetic head assembly; Fig. 10B is a side view thereof. The head suspension is fixed to the hinge plate 14 by spot welding. In the present embodiment, a pair of cables 42 and 44 for actuating the piezoelectric elements 12 ~~are formed~~ is formed on the head suspension 20. The cable 42 is connected to the piezoelectric elements 12 by wire bonding; the cable 44 is connected to the copper layer of the first electrode member 16 by wire bonding. Symbols 46 stand for bonding wires, which connect the cable 42 to the piezoelectric elements 12; a symbol 48 stands for a bonding wire, which connects the cable 44 to the first electrode member 16.